ADVERTISEMENTS -For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

For California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING the XXXVth number of The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the latest Foreign and Domestic News, the Final Hearing in Prof. Webster's case, the Council's Decision, &c. Congressional Proceedings, Marriages and Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders to day to prevent disappointment Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, six-

The Issue that must be Met.

Texas claims to be rightful owner of as large territory lying North and North-west of her conceded domain, which never was for one moment in her possession, but which passed, first by conquest, afterward confirmed by treaty and purchase, directly from Mexico to the United States. The war in which it was conquered cost the United States over One Hundred Millions of Dollars and many theusands of lives; it cost Texas, as Texas, nothing. The cession to the United States made no reference to Texas as having any special interest in the matter. Yet Texas says she will have this territory, every foot of it.

How does she propose to establish her claim? Not by the assent of the People of the territory in dispute; they are not less than Fifty Thousand in number, excluding savages, and they are, ardently and almost unanimously, hostile to her pretensions. They delight in Freedom, she cherishes Slavery, and would force it on them if permitted to extend her jurisdiction over them. Antagonist in origin, in instincts, in traditions, they would regard subjugation to her gway as the greatest of calamities. Texas never dreams of submitting her claim to

There are Federal Courts charged with the settlement of like controversies, but she does not invoke their interposition nor promise to respect their judgment. Congress has power over Territorial boundaries, but she does not propose to abide the arbitrament of Congress. The Executive has some power likewise, but she denounced the late President as her enemy, and manifests no confidence in his successor. In short, Texas insists on unqualified submission to her claim and proffers Civil War as the sole alternative. The letters from her citizens just published in Washington by her Representatives say :

"Mark my position! Texas will never submit to any compromise until after the United States has UNCONDITIONALLY acknowledged her right to the country. I have conversed with a great number of citizens, and have recently received letters from gentlemen from different sections of the State; and it is a remarkable fact that I have conversed or corresponded with no individual who is in favor of the Compromise, or who will vote for it under any circumstances short of the one I have named."

Another letter of the same date says :

"The Governor's proclamation is made out, and and south. session on the 12th of next month, August. object is to take efficient measures to enforce the jurisdiction of the State over the Santa Fe district. The expedition will march about the be sing of September. The necessary stops will be fahen to have everything in perfect readiness, when the Legislature shall give its sanction to set the tr. ope in m tion. They will probably units a Santa Fe, and the Governor himself will doubtless

be along.

"The people are very much incensed at the conduct of the Administrate," and the treatment of our Commissioner. They will have to the death before they give up an inch of the Santa Fe country, except for a full and just equivalent. There will be no lack of volunteers. Several gentlemen, have already undertaken to raise and organise companies. If the expedition ever gets to Santa Fé, there will be some but work. Traitors and rebels will fare badly."

The 12th of August is now close at hand; the 1st of September not far off. Action at Austin in the middle of August is considerably ahead, so far as New-Mexico is concerned, of action at Washington on the 1st of that month. Yet what has yet been done in Congress to countervail the open preparations of Texas to seize New-Mexico by force?

We deeply regret that the President has not yet his Cabinet organized so as to be able premptly to act on the demand of Texas. We have no doubt as to the decision; we have little fear that it will be withheld beyond Monday next. But every hour's delav is so injurious and perilous that we deplore the temporary existence of vacancies in the Cabinet as a public misfortune. The fault is not in the President, who has acted wisely in calling a good portion of his Constitutional advisers from their distant homes rather than selecting them from Congress.

-In view of the notorious facts, the movement of Mr. Bradbury in favor of a Commission to settle the Boundary of Texas and New-Mexico seems to us timid and unworthy, and we regret to perceive that it meets with favor in Congress. If there is to be a mixed Commission, in which Texas as well as the United States is to be represented, we insist that New-Mexico shall also be made an equal party to it. Her right to herself is at least as precious as the right of Texas to absorb her can be. But no Commission at all should be appointed until she abandons her attitude of defiance and rebellion and offers to submit her claims to some appropriate tribunal and be governed by its decision. This is no time for whining appeals to her forbearance and magnanianity-no time to make her proffers of settlement that we would not have made had she remained loyal and peaceful. It is high

time the truth were established that attempts to bully the Government into concessions which it would not make if steel were not flashed before its eyes must ever be futile or worse. We trust another week will not pass without efficient manifestations of the power and the will of the Union to protect the People of New-Mexico from violence and subjugation in the full enjoyment of life and liberty. This determination

cannot be evinced too plainly nor too soon. The President and the Guerrillas.

When John Tyler became President by the death of Gen. Harrison, the nondescripts in Politics and that portion of the Press which subserves the cause of Loco-Focoism under the guise of neutrality at once 'claimed him for their own.' They flattered, cajoled, wheedled, duped him with the notion of being a no-party President, and as such reflected by a general uprising of the People regardless of party distinctions. With a blinding mist thus cast before his eyes, Mr. Tyler walked onward to his doom, waking too late to find himself betrayed by those he had trusted and scorned by those he had too faithfully served. They led him blindfold into the camp of his enemies, and these rewarded his infidelity to those by whom he had been elected by like infidelity to him. When he ceased to have Spoils, to dole out, or power to misuse, they ceased their mockery of regard for him, and he left the White House a more forsaken, fallen being than ever Aaron Burr

The same class of hybrid politicians have discovered rare merits in Mr. Fillmore since his sudden elevation to the Presidency; they are voluble in his laudation and prompt in his defense against any intimation that he may have erred in judgment; they are fond of drawing comparisons between him and Gen. Taylor to the disparagement of the latter; they intimate that his accession has rescued the country from great evils into which it was rushing under the guidance of his predecessor; they announce that he has changed the policy of the Administration; and, in short, they would like to lead him the dance they led Tyler, to a similar doom.

-There is one obstacle to the realization

of their hopes which these gentlemen may as well apprehend, for they will find it a very serious one: Mr. FILLMORE is a WHIG. Grind him in any mill you please, and he will come out that. He did not turn Whig at the eleventh hour, as Tyler did from hostility to Gen. Jackson's Force bill, but he has wintered and summered in the Whig ranks, and, whatever may be his faults, political tergiversation is not among them. His attachment to his party is genuine-he would not swerve a hair from his principles if he could thereby secure a reëlection from his life-leng adversaries-indeed, he would refuse a reëlection at their hands. No man in the Nation felt more deeply or resented more indignantly the treachery of Tyler, and merely because it was treashery, impelled by a sordid ambition. There never was a greater mistake made than employing upon him the arts of seduction that proved successful with Tyler. Mr. Fillmore is a Whig in every fiber-instinctively a lover of Peace and an enemy of Conquest-a champion of Internal Improvement, of Protection to Home Industry, and that whole beneficent System which recognizes the diffusion of Plenty and the diminution of Misery as among the legitimate duties of Government. There was never a more unpromisit g subject for the experiments of the hybrids than he is.

- For our own part, our day of wholesale laudation of all the public acts of Statesmen of our own party is over. If the Governor of our choice, or the President in whose principles we confide, commits an error, in our judgment, we shall not hesitate to say that such is our judgment, any more than if he belonged to the other side. To culogise his mistakes would be as unjust to him as to the Country. But that Mr. Fillmore will, on the momentous and critical questions which must soon engross his attention, act the part of a Statesman, a Patriot and a Whig, is a fact beyond contraversy; and in so acting he will call down on his own head the maledictions of those who were most vociferous in hailing his accession and most clamorous in scouting the audacity of all who have not declared his selection of Cabinet Ministers in all respects perfect. We give these new friends six months wherein to keep up a semblance of devotion to the President; by the end of that term, they will be out upon him with a determination to atone for past forbearance by future violence of oblequy. Nothing more clearly foreshadows to our mind the ferocity of opposition which the new President is fated to encounter than the plaudits from strange quarters that greeted his accession. Let the result establish or disprove the correctness of our forebodings.

A NEW PAPER.-We have received "Cyf 1, Rhyf 1," of "Y Detholydd," a Welsh newspaper just started at Remsen in this State. There is a pro'ound article on "Hen ddydeiau a hen bobi," and a dialouge entitled "Cyd Ymddyddan" We trust the Editors will conduct this paper in the spirit of their motto: "Profech bob peth ; delinch yr hyn sydd dda."

"DE NORSKES VEN," is the title of a new Norwegian paper, started on the 19th inst at Madison, Wisconsin, by OLE Toggerson. It is a nest little sheet, issued at \$1 50 per annum, in advance, and will doubtless be extensively patronized by the Scandinavians of the Western country. We presume it takes the place of the "Nordlyset," which was suspended some time ago.

To A Daguerreotype likeness (from life) of MARGARET FULLER OSSULI can be seen at the Plumbe National Gallery, No. 251 Broadway.

Drawing it Mild.

The National Era, which never misses a chance to assail with deadliest energy a Whig from the Free States who flinches from the support of Free Soil, thus meekly announces the disastrous vote by which the House refused a seat and a hearing to the Delegate from New-Mexico:

"The House last week was chiefly occapied with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, against the admission of Mr. Smith as a Delegate from New Mexico and Mr. Babiit as a Delegate from Utah. The report was sostained, and admission retaged to both gentlemen. The vote was chiefly a sectional one, Mr. Gentry being the only member from a slave bolding sec-tion voting for their admission. The South carried the day by the aid of its usual auxiliaries from the North, and of two or three Northern men, who not with standing their general fidelity to the inter ests of Freedom, could not see their way clear to act with their associates on this particular quas

"We hope the worthy Delegate from New-Mexico will be able in time to take his plane as a Representative of the State of New Mexico."

That is all-no list of the Members from Free States who voted to reject Mr. Smithno intimation that they were all of one party, and which party, (and a habitual reader of The Era, who relied on that paper for his political information would never suspect the right one)-no call upon the friends of Free Soil to keep these enemies of Freedom out of the next House-but a false statement that but one Member from a Slave State voted in favor of New-Mexico, when two did so (both Whigs,) and a whitewashing apology for the two or three Northern men who, 'notwithstanding their general fidelity to Freedom,' voted to stifle the voice of New-Mexico and turn her over bound and gagged to the tender mercies of her enemies! And yet some would like to have it believed that The Era is a fair, candid paper, earnestly devoted to the cause of Human Freedom and entirely impartial between the two great parties of the Country The fact is very far from this. The Era dislikes Slavery, but the Whig party monopolizes its hatred. It has fair shafts for Slavery but poisoned arrows for the friends of the National Administration. Had twentyfive Whigs from Free States voted as those twenty-five Loco-Focos did, their names would have been paraded and the consequences of their recreancy to Freedom fully portrayed in The Era. But Loco-Focos may vote so, and have their iniquity skillfully cloaked and partially apologized for in that paper. The People shall know this.

From the Wreck.

We have received intelligence from Fire Island up to a late hour Wednesday evening. Nothing further had been discovered in regard to the bodies. It was believed, however, that one of the lost was beneath the broadside of the vessel, which lies beached, nearly opposite the wreck The surf-boat was launched on Wednesday, but the sea was still so high that nothing could be done towards clearing away the mass of floating spars. Our inform ant thinks the bodies of the Ossolis will be found

the wreck, under the fore rigging.

Mr. Kellogg, the artist, went down to Fire Island yesterday, to attempt the recovery of Powers's statue of Calhoun. He was furnished with letters from the underwriters, claiming for him every as sistence that might be desired. Grappling hooks have been sent down, and if the case containing the statue is to be found, there can be no doubt of its recovery. Mr. John J. Sproull, the Agent of the Underwriters, also left yesterday, to superintend the recovery of articles from the wreck.

A lighter arrived yesterday at the Atlantic Dock with what was left from the cargo of the Elizabeth This was fittle enough, as the Long Island pirates had secured the most valuable part. Among the remains, however, was a trunk belonging to the ate Margaret Fuller Ossoli We were promptly notified of its arrival by Mr. E. J. Fowler, Assist. ant Store-Keeper, through whose kind aid and that malities were speedily adjusted, and little time was lest in placing the sad relies in the hands of her family. The lock of the trunk had been wrenched off by the plunderers on Fire Island, and no doubt some of the contents removed. Fortunately, the manuscripts are still capable of restoration, though it is to be feared the most valuable papers are lost. A writing deak belonging to Capt. Hasty was also broken open and completely pillaged. One pack age of the pictures imported by Mr. Wm. Aspinwall escaped, but the greater part are either stolen or destroyed. Indeed, so shameless have the depredators become, that the little wicker flasks of clive oil, which constituted part of the cargo, have been publicly sold in Patchogue at 61 sents spiece It is time that severe measures were adopted to ward the wreckers on our coast, who make their living by this heartless plunder.

Mr. Henry D. Thoreau is still on Fire Island. and Mr. W. E. Channing, the brother in law of Marcaret Fuller Ossoli, leaves this morning for the same place. We shall probably receive further intelligence in the course of the day.

LARGE NUMBER OF LETTERS ADVERTISED AT St. Joseph, Mo .- Jesse Holladay, P.M. of St. Jose; b, Buchanan Co. Mo. a great dépôt of the overland Californians, advertises 5,505 letters up to July 1. The list occupies 15 1-5 columns of Wm Ridenbaugh's Gazette, to the exclusion of all reading matter. If any person desires to see this pa per they can do so by calling at The Tribune Office.

LYNCH LAW IN VIRGINIA .- In Calpeper County on Wednesday last a lawless mob assembled at the Court House, and though resisted by the Sheriff at the Jail door, entered the Jail and took therefrom by force. William Grayson. a free negro, charged with the murder of David W. Miller, and hung him by the neck until he was dead. The Superior Court of Culpeper had twice convicted Grayson, and the General Court had twice granted him a new trial. General Court has twice granted him a new trial. In the last opinion the General Court and, "Upon the whole case, we are of opinion that the testimony is not on," the accused, but that it is narroy sufficient to raise a suppresson against him. The judgment must therefore be reversed and a new trial a warded."—
This infuriated nob, consisting, as we regret to learn in part of justices of the peace and of sear. learn, in part of justices of the peace and of mem bers of Christian churches, have thus by violence reversed the decision of the highest tribunsi in the State, and been guilt, of a foul, cowardly and fiend ish murder, and that, too, of a helpless free negro with none to defend him nor avenge his wrongs Grayaon, we learn, avowed his innocence on the gallows. One minute was given him in which he was told be was to confess his guilt; this he re ed to do, and told them to execute him at once, ich they did.

This first attempt at Lynch law in this Commonwealth should be rebuked with firmness and punished with severity. Unless speedily checked in its course, it must overthrow all government and in the course, I must overthew an eventue it and render life, liberty and property without orot ection. It reads with the legally-constituted authorities of Virginia to wipe out the foul blot from her character. We trust in God's name they will not fail to do it.

[Fredericksburg Recorder.

Free School Convention-Mr. Thompson.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 22 HORACE GREELEY, Esq : My attention has been alled to an editorial article in The Terbune of the 3th inst. on the subject of the "Free School Convention" recently held at Syracuse, in which you

The adversaries of Free Schools had been formally tovited, and were permitted to occupy as much time as the close. They were represented in the discussions by di Thempson of Eric, Mr. Baseom of Sances, and Mr. J. acklasters, Editor of the Catholic journal in our Guy."

It is well known that you were a member of that Convention and actively participated in its proceed ings, and of course your statement of the positions arsumed by the different members will be credited, and I understand your article has been copied into several of the papers in the State. In that article you have done me great injustice, and I claim that what I did say should be stated truly. You were present and heard my remarks, and I claimed to be as strong an advocate of the "Free School" principle as any member of that Convention. It appeared to me that, during the discussion of the speared to be that, during the several speakers; therefore, I deemed it important to the success of the "principle" that the objections to the present law should be fairly and boastly met by the Convention. I stated that there were several cineses of objections to the present law, and these objections, whether true or false, should be duly

In conversing with the opponents of the law, I and been met with some real and substantial obje tions. One of these is the inequality of taxation, and some remedy should be proposed, that the people might see that the "peopliar friends" of Free Schools might see that the "peculiar friends" of Free Schools were willing and anxious to take some affirmative action in that Convention relative to these real or imaginary grievances. It is conceded by all that the mode of making assessments in this State cought to be chapped, and the subject has been discussed by two Legislatures. I do not refer particularly to the School assessments, but to all. I desired the passage of a resolution pledging our cordial cooperation with the whole people of the State in making an application to the next Legislature, by way of memorials or otherwise, for the purpose of procuring such amendments as would be acceptable to all. I felt that unless the Convention, as such, should take some decided action on the subject of should take some decided action on the subject of smeadments to the present law, that there was great danger that the verdict of the People at the approaching Election would be against the princi-ple of Free Schools, in order to get rid of its onerous

provisions.

Some of the members of the Convention fully agreed with me, and Mr. Bloss—I think—of Rochester, submitted to me a Resolution that he had designed to present for the consideration of the Convention, and, after it was altered to meet my

views, it was unanimously adopted.

I was a Member of the Legislature that passed this law, and its friends claimed that if there were defects in its details, it could thereafter be amended as experience should dictate for the more effectual working of the system. I, for one, thought so, and voted for that bill; and, so far as the principle is concerned, I see no reason to regret my vote. The last Legislature, instead of amending and perfecting the law, in their wisdom, resolved to resubmit the question to the usuals. the question to the people. If the Legislature had passed a bill embodying the propositions of Hon Mr. Burroughs of Orleans, I have no doubt the practical operation of the law would have given gene ral satisfaction; but as this was not done, the friends of the principle should organize and convince th cople that, while they are anxious to preserve the reat feature of the law, they are no less anxious o render the burden of sustaining our Schools as

qual upon all as possible.

The above contains the substance of the remarks that you referred to when you classed me among the adversaries of Free Schools; and for its truth, I refer you, particularly, to Mr. Cary of your City, who was one of the Vice President, and presided the last day of the Convention.
Yours respectfully, B. Thomrson.

We cheerfully give place to the above, and correct accordingly our impressions, formed on hearing Mr. Thompson, that he was working in the interest of the adversaries of Free Schools. His word is decisive as to his own intentions.

- Now he will permit us to add that we don't think it becomes him, a lawyer and legislator who helped pass the Free School act, to talk of "amendments to the present aw"-that is, the Free School law-whereby the Assessment of Taxes is to be made satisfactory. The Free School act has had nothing to do with the Assessment laws, which remain exactly as they have been for many years. We, certainly, have no objecttion to any change in the laws governing the Assessment of Taxes which shall serve to apportion the public burthens more equally, but we protest against-mixing this question up with the School controversy, or pledging the friends of Free Schools to any particular course of action with regard to the Assessment laws. It is not our business to correct them more than that of others. We shall be glad to aid in the work, not specially as friends of Free Schools, but as citizens. And when a man begins to jumble up the Free School act with the Assessment laws, or in any way to countenance attacks on the former based on the alleged defects in the latter. we conclude he is either a covert enemy or an unwise friend of Free Schools.

It is idle, Mr. Thompson, to talk of so amending our Assessment laws as to render them, especially in connection with Free Schools, "acceptable to all." If you know how to support the Government and the Schools without drawing money from people's pockets therefor, we will make you Controller at once, and have the work done up. But so long as takes shall be necessary, there will be grumbling, and the heavier the tax the more grumbling, of course. And the enemies of the Free School principle nurse and inflame this spirit of grumbling to the extent of their ability, and try to make the ignorant believe that the Free School act is responsible for the alleged vices of our Assessment system. We protest against that assumption and all that serves to countenance it. We protest against the suggestion that Mr. Burroughs's bill, or any other scheme substituting State for District taxation, would obviate grumbling against the Free Schoel law. It will do no [Ed. Trib. such thing.

NAVAL-U. S. frigste Cumberland, Capt Lai-mer, saied from Trieste, June 22, for Alexandria, Egypt She would touch at Anconia....U. S. frigate Constitution arrived at Marseilles on the 5th inst. from Genos... The following vessels be-longing to the United States Pacific Squadron, Con. lones, were at anchor off Ranjoin to the United States Pacific S jundron, ones, were at anchor off Benicia, California, om. Johes, the June. viz: Frigate Savannah (Com-nodore's flag ship), Commander Johnson, 150 men; (cop of war Falmouth, Commander Pettigrew, 22 on the 17th guns-recently of a cruse; sloop of war Warren (guard ship), Lieut Commanding Gardner, 22 guns

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

For Proceedings of Congress see Ist Page.

The Cabinet-The Assistants, &c.

Washington, Thursday, July 25.
The Department of the Interior is understood to be awaiting the decision of Mr. BATES, who it is said will be asked to take it instead of the War. Mr. Simmons of R. I. is prominently spoken of for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

It is said that the First and Second Assistant Postmesters General will be changed, and that Pos master Jones of Harrisburg, Pa. will succeed Mr. Hubbie.

Hon. fir. Ewing. Washington, Thursday, July 25.

Hon. THOMAS EWING has received Telegraphic information of his appointment to the Senate, and expects his Commission to-night. This will be one vote gained for the Compromise bill.

Maine-Mr. Hamlin Elected to the U S Senate.

PORTLAND, Toursday, July 25.

A dispatch from Augusta announces the election, to-day, of HANNIBAL HAMLIN to the United States Senate. In the House, he had seventyseven votes-seventy six being necessary to a choice. In the Senate, on the fourth balloting, Mc H had fifteen votes-just the number necessary to

News from Texas, &c.

Galveston, Saurday, July 13. A large meeting of citizens of Matagorda resolved to sustain Texas in her Territorial claims on Santa

Fé.
The Legislature meets on the 20th inst. Dr. Taylor, of this place, has been arrested on a

charge of rape. The weather here is scorehingly hot.

The Emigrant wagons were attacked near Los Angelos by 200 Indians, and a driver was killed.

Parilamentary Proceedings in Canada. The Governor General bas given the Royal assent to thirty seven acts, passed during the pre-

sent session. Among them were: "An act to encourage emigrants from Europe to the United

States, to use the St. Lawrence route;" and "Au act to prevent desertion of seamen on foreign mer chant vessels in the Province"

Canadian Parliament

Togorro, Wednesday, July 25.

The Government has introduced a bill to reduce the current value of Spanish and American money to five shillings, Halifax currency. Also, to establish a Mint for coining gold and silver coins.

Progress of the Cholera. The Cemeteries report for the 24 hours ending 6

P.M. to-day, gives 35 deaths, 11 being from Cholera. Louisville, Thursday, July 25.

The whole number of interments for the 24 hours ending yesterday, were 50, of which 45 were Cholera : other diseases 5. Cholera at Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, Thursday, July 25.

The Board of Health reports, for the past 24 hours, 54 deaths, 21 of which were from cholers.

Death from the Hent.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 25. All the mails are through. A man named How ell fell down dead to-day while drinking water.

died last night.

An Interview between Mr. Littlefield and

Professor Webster.
Bosrow, Taursday, July 25.
An interview took place yesterday aftergoon be tween Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, at the so licitation of Dr. Webster, in the presence of Mr Andrews, the Jailor. On their entrance, Dr. Web ster stepped forward and very cordially and affectionstely seized the hand of Mr. L. remarking that be had long desired to see him; that he could not feel at case until he made his acknowledgments to him that he felt that he had done him great injuslice, and he asked his forgiveness. Mr. Littlefield promptly and feelingly replied, that he forgave him with all his heart, and expressed his pity and sym pathy for him. Mr. Littlefield also told him that it was a painful duty be had to perform when he took the stand and testified against him, but that he felt it a duty which he had no right to shrink from, and if he had stated anything wrong it was not intentional, and he was very sorry and asked his forgiveness. Dr. Webster replied that he had misrepresented nothing-that he had to'd the truth. Dr W said, however, as a dying man, that he could not bring the sledge hammer to his recollection. As the interview was drawing to a close, Dr. Webster again took the hand of Mr Littlefield, and thanked him for calling, and expressed a wish to see Mrs. Lit tlefield. Mr. Littlefield remarked that they had always, while at the Medical College, got along agreeably and pleasantly together, and that he (Dr. W.) had always treated him kindly, &c. Dr. Webster said that a kind and friendly feeling had always existed on his part toward him (Mr. L.) and his family. Dr. Webster spoke of his present situation, and said he was resigned to his fate, but felt deeply for his family. During the entire interview both parties seemed deeply impressed, and they

Effects of the late Storm.

DANVILLE, Pa. Theretay, July 25. We have not yet recovered from the effects of the late storm, which was most disastrous here .-Thousands upon thousands of shocks of wheat aud rye have floated down the Susquehanna. The lower part of our borough was accessible only with boats. Several iron establishments were obliged to stop, among others the Mountain Rolling Mill, the fly-wheel being five feet under water. The farmers on the lowlands suffered immensely.

Sporting Intelligence. PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

A race took place this afternoon between Snaffle " and "Kate O'Brien," best three in five, in harness, for a purse of \$100, which was won by "Snaffle" in three straight heats. Time: 2.47 and 2.491.

Arrivals at Southern Cities. SAVANNAH, July 21 .- Gen. Lopez arrived here

to day. NEW-ORLEANS, July 17 .- Gen. Twiggs arrived here to-day.

The Santa Fe Trail.

Extract from a private letter to the Editor of The Tribune, and Independence, Mo. June 27, 1850. You have no doubt heard of the murder lately of You have no count near of the market akey or ten Americans on the Santa Fe road by the Apaches. Euclosed I send you a slip of the Commonwealth, with the particulars. The affair has created great excitement and our citizens are now getting up a petition to Congress on the defenseless state of the Frontier and Indian roads. The Army in Mexico and the Indian Territory is entirely insufficient for the protection of the traders and other white men in those countries. Just imagine to yourself a band of Dutch and Irish recruits from New York sent among the Indians to fight. Why, they can not manage their own horses, let alone light, and the efficers are not much better. A set of parvenu's, trey care but little for the public interest while

the y can live easy.

The mail party which leaves here on the lat prox. will consist of 10 men, well armed, all resolute fellows, except two young cadets from Fort Leavenworth, who have yet to be tried. If we meet the Apachés we are determined to give them h—il, or die in the attempt. It not scalped you will hear from me. Yours, M. The Binchs-Lubor-Independence-P. Doug-

We were rather sharply rebuked, not many months ago, by Mr Frederick Douglass's North Star, for urging on the Colored Ree the duty and policy of taking an independent, a separate position, and proving therein their ability and disposition to support, govern and educate themselves. We firmly believe they can do all this nay, we are sore they must. There are really no serious obstacles in their way. They might easily and quietly buy up a whole County of good lard this Fall-not all wild and houseless-ard settle it exclusively with their own people-as farmers, mechanics, artisans, and in every other needful or useful capacity. That County, if cultivated and improved as it might be would be a stronger and more effective argument against Slavery than five hundred Abolition orators could supply. It would create in the Blacks that sentiment of independence, that losshing of servility and beggary, which they now too generally lack. We see with pleasure that the 'North Star' has come part way to our position. Mr. Donglass has himself written a pointed invitation to his race to devote themselves to Agriculture, and a Chicago correspondent (H. O. Wagener) writes in his last

To come out from large cities and towns, and to become tillers of the earth, iss many of us can, is what we cought to do this loose time beginning at the right place; for, in order ever to become anything more than a mere floating class, (as we undoubtedly are at present) we must become engaged in the THAKE GRAND PURSUITS, in which all civilized nations are said to be engaged, namely: Agricultural, Mechanical, and Commercial persuits. The first begets the second, the second the

suits. The first begets the second, the second the third, &c. At present, we cannot be said to be entaged in any of the three pursuits named; for we are, as it were, only flusting between them—teching here and there upon the aboves all we pass by.

"At present, we are almost all of us engaged in unproductive labor. In order ever to become anything in the country, we must become farmers, tillers of the soil, producers—we must make others depend upon us as well as we upon others. I mean, instead of depending upon us to shave faces, cat hair, and black boots we must have others depend upon us for the staff of life—their bread, &c. And this can only be brought about by a portion of our people becoming farmers and mechanics. This would be, to say the least of it, one step in the way of our own elevation. But I am aware that the want of means is a great hindrance aware that the want of means is a great hadrance in the way of our taking this step. Let it be re-membered that "wherever there is a wil, there is a way." And further let us remember that whenever we desire to accomplish any object, that it is essential to our success that we make all our it is essential to our successful in that direction.

We should talk of these things in our private circles, and thus induce a union of sentiment among us, and in this way a movement in the matter would and in this way a movement in the matter would be the result "He who would be free, must first

From Oregon-Defeuse of Gov. Lane, &c.] Correspondence of The Tribune. CREGON CITY, Sanday, April 21, 1856.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq-Sur Although & stranger to you personally, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on a subject in which I feel a deep in erest. Your Oregon correspondent, who signs himself "Lansda'e," has been guilty of the grossest slanders on some of our most worthy citizens. Gov. Lane, Jesse Applegate, Esq Judge Nesmith, and Mr. Pritchelt, seem to have received the largest allowance of his venom. In the West-Dr. Shotwell, an eminent physician of this city, ly Tribune of Jan. 19, 1850, he says that "Gor.

Lane has rendered himself very unpopular by throwing himself, &c" Now with regard to Gov. Lane a popularity I will only state that it is impos-sible for a man to be more popular than he is, and were the choice of Governor to be submitted to the people to day he would receive an almost unan-neus vote. The manner in which he has transact-ed the business of the Teristury, his conduct with ed the business of the Teirtury, his conduct with regard to the Cayuse and other Indians, the measures which he took for a resting the deserters from Col. Lering's Regiment, have all been at once prompt, judicious and effective. "Lansdale" also apears of the lotimate relations between Gov. Lane and a "fugitive from justice in Arkansas".— Judge Nesmith is, I suppose, the "fugitive" alluded to, as I am told that Thornton has heretofore accused from through the columns of The Tribine of describin from the U.S. Army. Mr. Nesmith has now in his possession an homerable discharge, and after being discharged he was employed as a mechanic at the very same barcacks where he had before served as a soldier, and bears a far better character than his assa fact. Jesse Applicate, Esq. is a man who stands very high here. He came to the Territory at an early time (1843) and has always been foremost where help was needed. The only thing that I have heard orged against him is only thing that I have heard orged against him is that he induced a part of the emigracis of 1816 to leave the old road, near Fort Hall, and come in by what has since been called the "Southern Route. Public opinion is yet much divided as to which of the two routes is preferable, but my own opinion is, that the southern route is the best. Still, be that as it may, it was at the worst but an error in judgment on the part of Applegate and his party, for they had not the least interest one way or he other.

Yours, J. W. F. R.

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